

KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

SALT TO BE EXCHANGED FOR TOBACCO

In Lexington, by JAMES WILKINSON.

IN the year 1784, I passed my bond to Paul Frowman, for the sum of Thirty seven pounds, payable the first day of October 1788; in consequence of which the said Frowman, became bound to make me a lawful title to a tract of land lying on Simpsons Creek, in Nelson county, on or before the first day of May 1787; now as the said Frowman hath failed making me a title agreeable to his obligation to me, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to do so.

JAMES PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Transylvania feminary adjourned from Danville to Lexington for the purpose of holding the next stated session, which is on the second Monday in October, at which time and place it is expected the members will give attendance.

HARRY INNES. Ch.

THE Public are hereby informed that a Seminary for Education will be opened immediately in Lexington, in which Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, Speaking, Composition and Geography are proposed to be taught. Any family who may chuse to favor the Subscriber with the tuition of their children, may depend on his utmost exertions to improve their minds.

There will be two classes the first of which will consist of those who are to be taught reading writing and arithmetic only; the tuition of which will be eight shillings pr. quarter, the other will consist of those who are to be taught the whole of which is proposed; the tuition of which will be ten shillings pr. quarter; one half of what will be taken in produce at the cash price.

An Office will also be opened at the house of the subscriber, where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, and all other writings will be drawn with accuracy and dispatch at a moderate rate.

JAMES GRAHAM.

WANTED

AS an apprentice to the printing business, an active steady Lad, of fourteen or fifteen years of age, of good character and connexions, who can read and write well.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR 12 MONTHS. A black negro man, to be employed in the neighbourhood of Lexington, for which Cash will be given: Enquire of the Printer.

DESERTED the 31st inst. from my company in 1st United States Regiment: George Armstrong and William Baker; Armstrong is six feet high, slim made, short brown hair, fair complexion, 22 or 23 years of age, born in Pennsylvania. Baker is 5 feet 8 inches high, with remarkable high breast and thick shoulders, and is otherwise a stout well made fellow, a large head with strong features, and a very large mouth, short black hair, dark complexion 25 or 26 years of age, born in Maryland; they took with them part of their uniform clothing, and no doubt will pass for men that have had their discharges. Whoever will take up and secure the above named soldiers, and will deliver them at Fort Finny, near the rapids of Ohio, shall have twenty dollars reward, or ten for either of them and reasonable charges.

Fort Finny.

Sept. 14, 1788.

JOS. ASHETON.

Capt. 1st U.S. Reg.

To the good people inhabiting the Kentucky District.

Gentlemen,
WE have had the happiness to peruse some materials for a Constitution, offered for public inspection. I am well pleased with the real anxiety the gentleman seems to express for the prosperity of this western country, and that his sagacity has led him to discover those "Obvious imperfections of all governments that have been established by men in the present or past ages of the world." And that if he falls into error, he wishes to be corrected, therefore I have ventured to call in question the propriety of some of those materials offered, and I trust it will be for the satisfaction of the public to have them investigated, and the matter well refined by all the lights that can be given against a coming day. I shall therefore begin with the errors obvious in the second Material.

1st "All men are created equally free and independent of each other." Here Gentlemen I am at a loss to know what is meant by this creation of all men. If the meaning is all men were created equally free and independent of each other in their primeval state and pure state of creation, I grant it is a truth: but I rather suppose this is the meaning because in this state of perfect existence they needed no civil government, they could not while in this state, injure the life, liberty or property of each other, for the security of which, civil government was first instituted. I therefore more rationally conclude the meaning is, "All men are created equally free and independent of each other." Considered in the fallen and corrupted state, but by the by, no such creation ever existed, "for God made man upright," but it is probable the gentleman means by creation, no more than coming into this present state of existence and then the meaning is, all men are born equally free and independent of each other. The error of this doctrine needs no argument to refute. The gentleman himself allows "Self preservation is the first law in Nature." Self preservation therefore, and civil government must originate together, for civil government follows immediately upon the corrupted state of man, for whose safety as such, it was ordained of God; hence it is, all men come into existence in a state of society, and is under the laws of those countries that give them birth, so that they are very far from being created (or born as the subjects of civil government) equally free and independent of each other for it is the first law in nature, for some to rule, and others to be ruled, for some to be dependent and others independent, there is a very great variety in the circumstances of men as they come into this world, some rich, some poor, some Princes, some Subjects, some noble, and others ignoble. The doctrine of the text has no foundation in truth, in any point of view you please to take it.

2^d. In the third Material it is nobly expressed, "All men by nature are the subjects of the sovereign of the universe. Therefore all civil association ought to be

in subordination to his will." But in the fifth the gentleman seems to have lost the track, he says, "No one ought to be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or property, for his religious sentiments or worship, nor for joining himself to, or combining with any other person or society, for the purposes of religion." Now gentlemen I conceive no part of those materials, for Constitution, ought to contradict itself or be so crowded with ambiguity, as to admit of a double and opposite meaning. If no one ought to be hurt &c. for his religious sentiments or worship, then the worship of Baal, and the offering up of human sacrifices, may be imported to America, and protected by this doctrine in Kentucky, and although, unrestrained liberty of all sorts of religion, is held forth in this Material, yet the third says, "All civil association ought to be in subordination," to the will of God, and I know not how we are to know what that is, but by the revelation of it in his word, and that is pointedly contrary to what is here asserted. See Lev C. 18 v. 21. 2 Kings 17. 17. 23. 5. 24. 2. 1 Chron. 14. 3. But again, "no one ought to be hurt &c. for joining himself to, or combining with, any other person or society, for the purposes of religion." This I conceive to be a dangerous clause, in our constitution. The supremacy and infallibility of the Pope, and church of Rome, is a well known doctrine. He affirms the title of King of Kings, and that his power is greater than all created power, that salvation is only found in the church that he himself is the head of, that he has power to release subjects from their Oaths of allegiance, and to depose all governors, that will not submit to his power, and to dissolve all States and Kingdoms at pleasure to those whom he shall appoint to govern them. Popery is a prevailing doctrine, it is in direct opposition to the Protestant cause. But, says this Material, "No one ought to be hurt &c. for joining himself to, or combining with any person or society, for the purposes of religion; so that if a combination was to be entered into for the purposes of the religion of Popery and for bringing in the Pope's supremacy over the District no person ought to be hurt for it."

3^d. In the 6th material it is said "Nor ought any person who does not deny the being of a God or is not guilty of blasphemy, to be deprived or abridged of any civil rights, or be subjected to any civil incapacity fine or punishment, on account of his religion, or the deficiency or absurdity, of his religious faith or worship." By this I understand that denying the being of a God, and being guilty of blasphemy, is to deprive, and abridge, the civil rights of those guilty, to subject them to civil incapacity, and to expose them to fines and punishments. By this doctrine the greater part of mankind is disabled by civil incapacity and is exposed to fines and punishment, and that too "on account of their religion, the deficiency and absurdity of their religious faith and worship." For by the law of nature all men are bound to worship the deity. Hence it is, that all men except Atheists have some sort of religious faith, and worship. But there is but one system of true religion. It is presumed the Christians have that, all false religion is blasphemy, and whoever he is that professes and worships in a false way, is a blasphemer. Here at one blow is struck off, by civil incapacity, &c. all Heathens, Jews, and Mahometans, which by the by, is no bad stroke. But I think it will pinch too hard upon the Christians, for it is but few among them that will stand the test.

1st Whoever he is that professes to be religious, and is not truly so according to the Christian system he is a blasphemer, Rev. 2. 9

2^d. Those who speak evil of the doctrine of the Gospel, Acts 13. 45. Tit. 2. 5. 1 Tim 6. 1

3^d. Those that speak against the true worship of God, Acts 6. 13.

4th. Those that speak evil of the Church of Christ, is blasphemy, Rev. 13. 6.

5th Those who speak evil of God the Father, Rom. 2. 24. Rev. 16. 9.

6th. Those who speak evil of God the Son and his doctrine, 1 Tim. 6. 1.

7th. Those who speak evil of God the Holy Ghost and his operation on the human soul, are blasphemers Mark 3, 28 29. Mat. 12, 31.

26. All those that are idolators in their worship, or worshippers, &c. 23. 27. 28. 11. 65. 5.

Now gentlemen, if all blasphemy is disabled by civil society, and are exempted to finer and purer state with those that deny the being of a God, you will have but few left to hold the reins of government, and this will lay as great a foundation for perdition, as ever was laid in any government whatsoever. I would therefore humbly recommend to you, that all Protestants or societies of Christians shall be upon one equal footing, to worship God according to their own faith and judgment, and that not to be a member of some sect or society of Christians of the Protestant denomination shall disqualify any person, to hold any places of trust, or profit, in either the civil or military department of the state, and that no other fines or punishments, shall be imposed, or inflicted, upon any person, or persons whatsoever, on account of his, or their religious faith or practice in worship, where the life, liberty or property, of any person or persons, is not hurt, injured or molested, by such faith or practice.

From your most Obedient,
and humble Servant
THEOLOGUES.

26. Extracts from the Journals of Congress Aug. 12, 1783. On the report of a Committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hamilton, to whom were referred sundry letters and papers, from the Governor of the Western Territory.

Resolved, That the Executives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, be requested to give orders to the militia of their respective frontiers, to hold themselves in readiness to unite with the federal troops in such operations as the Governor of the Western Territory may judge necessary, for the protection of the inhabitants; and, that on the application of the said Governor, the said Executives be requested to give orders, that parts of their said militia, not exceeding one thousand for Virginia, and one hundred for Pennsylvania, be embodied, and take such positions as the commanding officer of the federal troops shall direct, for acting in conjunction with the said federal troops, in protecting and defending the frontiers, against any hostilities commenced, or meditated by the Indians; and in making such expeditions should they continue hostile, as the said Governor shall direct, for repelling such hostilities: That the militia which shall be called into actual service of the United States, for the defence of the frontier inhabitants, or the purposes of any expedition, shall be paid, supported and equipped by the States from which the same may be respectively called, and that such State be credited for the same, out of the existing specie requisitions, so far as such expenditures shall be for pay and rations, which are to be computed on the federal establishments, for similar service; provided that no charge for such service, shall be valid unless supported by musters, made by an Officer of the federal troops, agreeably to the orders of the commander.

And, on the question to agree to this Resolution, it was resolved in the affirmative.

That the said Governor be informed, that the foregoing Resolution having been taken by Congress, on an apprehension that a war may be inevitable, he is to consider it as their earnest desire, that all hostile measures may be avoided, unless rendered indispensable to the safety and protection of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian Treaties, be instructed in the further purchases of Indian Rights to Lands, to extend the same as far as to them shall appear for the advantage of the United States, upon considering all circumstances, any former instruction, prescribing certain limit notwithstanding.

AN ECDOTE.

CRAZY JIM, the political pettifogger of Mercer, lately made a visit to Maj. A. of Madison, -- the usual ceremonies being over, Jimmy opened his business by proposing to read the last, best speech, which his prime Counsellor H. had ever composed. The Maj. signified his assent, and Jimmy proceeded. -- After half an hour's audience, the Maj. interrupted the Reading Speaker, and observed that although what he had heard might have great merit for elegance of language and classical purity, still he could make neither Rhyme Sense or Reason of it, for it appeared to him to be a mere jangle of words. -- Jimmy, added the old gentleman, don't you recollect the story of the wooden Stilt? You know it was to work wonders, and existed for a few weeks the general admiration of the County.

But what did it do? Where is it? What has become of it? I am told it never gladdened the heart of one honest fellow, reduced its owner to Tatters, and subjected him to great ridicule to boot. -- Believe an old man Jimmy, your present project will prove equally fallacious, your ranting and "Whoranging," may like the Stilt, attract the public attention and give you short lived consequence with the ignorant and the prejudiced, but you will be despised, by those who see to the bottom of your Trick, and in a very little time you will become the derision of the very men who now profess to be your admirers. -- Take an old man's advice, Jimmy, leave off "Whoranging," get yourself a home, and follow some avocation which may prove useful to yourself & Society. -- This unexpected salute, was like the stroke of a torporific elixir to our young Cicero, it shut his mouth, he pocketed his book, made his Congé and escaped.

The New CONSTITUTION.

A SONG.

I
THE kingdom of Hell,
As historians tell,
Being once in great tribulation,
From the south to the north,
All its subjects call'd forth,
To consult for the good of the nation.
Satan, high on his throne,
Appear'd seated alone,
While his minions all stood in confusion;
Each attended with fear,
His dread orders to hear,
And expected some grand revolution.

II
Thrice he nodded around,
Thrice their voices resound,
Hell echoes their loud acclamation:
As he rose from his chair,
To his throne they repair,
To attend to his dread proclamation.
"Friends and subjects lay ye,
"I much danger foresee,
"Late came pregnant with some revolution,
"For on earth I have heard,
"There has lately appeared,
"A wonder, a good constitution.

III
"The American States,
"After many debates,
"Seeing plainly their weak situation;
"Were resolv'd to repair,
"Such defects as there were,
"In the old plan of confederation.
"From the south to the north, --
"So their statemen pour forth,
"To establish some good constitution;
"After many had strains,
"The result of their pains,
"Was a well form'd and choice constitution.

IV
"All the angels above,
"With omnipotent joy,
"Have beheld the production with joy, fir,
"And discord dimm'd,
"Has requested our aid,
"This sad foe of its peace to destroy fir.
"Civil war, cloth'd in blood,
"At my footstool hath flood,
"With the frenzies of domestic confusion,
"And have begg'd me with tears,
"To dispel all their fears.
"By destroying the new constitution.

V
"Then attend ev'ry fiend,
"To my foreign command,
"Ev'ry friend of distrust and dissention;
"Wing away to the earth,
"And destroy in their birth,
"The effects of the federal convention,
"Call a mist o'er the eyes,
"Of the virtuous and wise,
"And depend on a sure retribution;
"For all hell will exert,
"Its whole force to subvert,
"This grand fabric the new constitution.

VI
"To Virgin first wing,
"Ere the season of spring,
"When the people will meet in convention:
"But be true when you're here,
"You rake heed to declare,
"Unto none but our friends our intention.
"We send letters herewith,
"To friends -- and -- and --
"To -- still fond of sedition,
"Who their force will combine,
"As relations of mine
"To subvert ev'ry good constitution.

VII
"Tell ambition green ey'd,
"You will have by your side,
"The promoters of strife and contention;
"And impolicy drest,
"In found policy's best,
"Will promote our noble intention.
"Fill the head of the great,
"R--ph, chief of the state,
"With a fear of his own diminution,
"Then a loud you may be,
"That you quickly will see,
"An overthrow of the new constitution.

VIII
"Public virtue -- a gown,
"Ev'ry fiend must put on,
"To conceal his unlawful intention;
"And his horns tho' to big,
"He may hide with a wig,
"And array'd thus appear in convention:
"There as soon as you come,
"Fill the whole of the room,
"With the mists of deceit and delusion,
"Give new force to the tongues,
"And strengthen the lungs,
"Of the foe of the new constitution."

IX
Acclamations now ring,
Each infernal takes wing,
Fully charg'd with the wholesome direction;
To the friends of their king,
Their dispatches they bring,
And receive a most hearty reception.
The let each honest man,
Do the best that he can,
And establish a firm resolution,
All their schemes to oppose,
And to harra's the foes,
Of this happy and good constitution.

A CARD.

A Whig, in the worst of times, begs leave to present his compliments, to a late British Officer -- and with all submission, to ask him, how he dare interfere in the politics of men whose blood he lately fought, among whom he is a perfect stranger, and in a Country where he has neither Property, Relations, or any Interest whatever.

THE subscriber having a considerable body of land at and in the main forks of Big Sandy River, hereby offers to make over in fee simple to 20 of the first families which may positively and firmly agree to settle there. Fifty acres each, on such particular parts of the North and South branches of the River, as on examination they may best approve within the limits of his two surveys of fifteen and eight thousand acres. The said tracts however of fifty acres each, are now to be fixed upon by the parties nearest than two miles from the main forks of the River, nor to each other, than half a mile. He proposes also laying off a Town as near as may be to the main forks of the River, in which the said 20 families shall be respectively intitled in fee simple, to one Town lot, containing one acre each. He sets off about the 20th of October, with a party to view the lands and to fix upon the most eligible situation for the aforesaid Town, on which it is probable that he will immediately settle.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Providence: near Lexington Sept. 27, 1788.
Strayed from the subscriber above, a compact well made bright bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with a long black mane and tail, was a little chafed on his throat on the near side, a little below where the throatlatch goes, fresh Saddle galled on the loin and was shed all round at the time he strayed: Whoever will bring the said Horse to the subscriber at Lexington, or to either of Mr. Hare's Stores at Louisville or Danville shall immediately receive in Cash one Half JOHANNES.

I WISH to sell some valuable land in this County, and will receive in payment Horses and Cattle. I shall be at Capt. Youngs in Lexington on the 9th, in

Oct. 1, 1788, HENRY BANKS.

A Company will start from Lexington on the tenth of October intending to travel the new road to Virginia.

A COMPANY will meet the 10 of October at the Craw-crook rd. in order to start early the 20 through the Wilderness.